PPL Table 2B: Primary Child Care Arrangements of Preschoolers of Employed Mothers: Spring 1999 Percentages

All							Other	
	Number of	Designated	Other			Other	Relative or	Day Care
	Children	Parent	Parent	Sibling	Grandparent	Relative	Sibling	Center
All	10,587	3.2	19.3	1.7	21.7	6.7	8.4	18.7
MARITAL STATUS								
Married	7,690	3.7	22.5	1.2	18.1	5.8	7.0	18.3
Widowed, separated, divorced	1,051	3.1	10.6	2.3	25.7	7.6	9.9	21.3
Never married	1,846	1.3	10.8	3.3	34.1	10.1	13.4	18.6
RACE								
White	8,411	3.4	20.4	1.3	19.4	6.5	7.8	18.0
Black	1,735	1.9	13.9	3.5	26.5	7.9	11.3	24.8
Native American	102	0.0	40.3	0.0	32.9	0.3	0.3	12.6
Asian and Pacific Islander	339	5.3	12.4	2.1	49.6	7.2	9.4	6.5
WHITE, NON-HISPANIC								
Other	3,567	2.7	17.0	2.4	27.6	10.3	12.7	16.3
White, non-Hispanic	7,020	3.5	20.4	1.3	18.7	4.9	6.2	19.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN								
Non-Hispanic	9,089	3.3	19.0	1.7	21.3	5.5	7.3	20.3
Hispanic	1,498	2.9	20.6	1.2	23.7	13.8	15.1	8.9
AGE OF PARENT								
15-24 years	7,608	3.5	20.1	1.1	24.7	7.0	8.0	17.8
25-34 years	1,988	1.8	18.5	2.5	15.4	6.7	9.2	20.3
35+ years	991	3.8	14.6	4.5	10.6	4.7	9.3	22.0
EDUCATION LEVEL OF PARENT								
Less than high school	1,202	1.9	15.5	4.0	24.8	18.3	22.2	15.3
High school diploma	3,042	4.0	23.0	2.5	26.0	5.9	8.4	17.5
College 1-3 years	3,292	2.2	19.1	1.2	22.5	6.2	7.4	16.5
College 4+ years	3,050	4.0	17.3	0.4	15.2	3.5	3.9	23.5

NOTE: The primary child care arrangement is defined as the arrangement used the most hours per week while the mother was at work. Because of tied arrangements in greatest number of hours per week, numbers and percentages may exceed the total number of children. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 1996 Panel, Wave 10.

PPL Table 2B: Primary Child Care Arrangements of Preschoolers of Employed Mothers: Spring 1999 Percentages

All							Other	
	Number of	Designated	Other			Other	Relative or	Day Care
	Children	Parent	Parent	Sibling	Grandparent	Relative	Sibling	Center
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Employed	10,587	3.2	19.3	1.7	21.7	6.7	8.4	18.7
WORK STATUS								
Full-time	7,014	2.0	15.4	1.7	22.3	7.1	8.8	21.8
Part-time	3,573	5.6	26.8	1.5	20.4	6.0	7.5	12.6
SHIFT								
Day shift	6,836	2.6	14.1	1.3	21.1	6.7	8.0	22.9
Nonday shift	3,751	4.2	28.7	2.4	22.6	6.7	9.0	11.0
FAMILY INCOME								
Less than \$1,500	1,356	3.0	15.7	1.8	26.0	12.0	13.9	16.6
\$1,500 - \$2,999	2,465	3.3	23.1	1.8	25.8	9.2	11.0	15.1
\$3,000 - \$4,499	2,372	3.3	21.5	2.0	17.9	5.6	7.6	18.0
\$4,500 and over	4,324	3.0	17.1	1.4	20.1	4.2	5.6	21.3
Missing	69	15.1	11.9	0.0	15.2	5.3	5.3	46.0
FAMILY POVERTY LEVEL								
Below poverty line	1,259	3.2	15.8	1.7	24.8	11.7	13.4	17.7
On or above poverty line	9,259	3.1	19.8	1.7	21.3	6.0	7.7	18.6
Less than 100% poverty	1,259	3.2	15.8	1.7	24.8	11.7	13.4	17.7
100 to 200% poverty	2,286	2.8	24.4	1.9	25.8	11.3	13.2	11.8
200% and above poverty	6,973	3.2	18.3	1.6	19.8	4.3	5.9	20.9
Missing	69	15.1	11.9	0.0	15.2	5.3	5.3	46.0
RECEIVED TANF								
No	10,425		19.5	1.6		6.7	8.3	
Yes	162	0.0	4.7	3.0	50.0	6.6	9.6	14.5

NOTE: The primary child care arrangement is defined as the arrangement used the most hours per week while the mother was at work. Because of tied arrangements in greatest number of hours per week, numbers and percentages may exceed the total number of children.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 1996 Panel, Wave 10.

PPL Table 2B: Primary Child Care Arrangements of Preschoolers of Employed Mothers: Spring 1999 Percentages

All							Other	
	Number of	Designated	Other			Other	Relative or	Day Care
	Children	Parent	Parent	Sibling	Grandparent	Relative	Sibling	Center
REGION								
Northeast	1,902	2.6	24.3	2.1	20.9	5.3	7.4	16.6
Midwest	2,568	2.2	22.2	1.6	16.9	5.5	7.1	17.4
South	3,665	3.6	14.1	1.9	23.5	6.2	8.1	24.2
West	2,453	4.1	20.0	1.1	24.4	9.8	10.9	13.4
AGE OF CHILD								
Less than 1 year	1,567	4.6	23.7	1.6	24.1	6.6	8.3	15.1
1-2 years	4,470	4.0	20.0	1.5	22.9	6.1	7.7	18.7
3-4 years	4,550	1.9	17.0	1.8	19.6	7.3	9.1	19.8
SEX OF CHILD								
Male	5,404	3.4	19.6	1.1	22.1	6.0	7.2	18.8
Female	5,183	3.0	18.9	2.2	21.2	7.4	9.6	18.6

NOTE: The primary child care arrangement is defined as the arrangement used the most hours per week while the mother was at work. Because of tied arrangements in greatest number of hours per week, numbers and percentages may exceed the total number of children. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 1996 Panel, Wave 10.

PPL Table 2B: Primary Child Care Arrangements of Preschoolers of Employed Mothers: Spring 1999 Percentages

All	Nursery,		Family Day	Other			No Regular
	Preschool	Headstart	Care	Nonrelative	Self Care	School	Arrangement
All	4.0	0.4	11.4	9.7	0.0	2.8	4.8
MARITAL STATUS							
Married	4.4	0.2	12.2	9.9	0.0	2.7	5.5
Widowed, separated, divorced	2.6	0.7	13.1	7.8	0.0	3.9	3.0
Never married	3.0	0.8	7.3	10.2	0.0	2.5	2.9
RACE							
White	4.1	0.2	13.2	10.2	0.0	2.2	5.1
Black	3.1	1.2	5.2	8.2	0.0	5.3	2.8
Native American	5.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	2.4	5.0
Asian and Pacific Islander	5.4	0.0	3.0	5.5	0.0	3.9	6.7
WHITE, NON-HISPANIC							
Other	3.0	0.7	6.0	9.9	0.0	4.1	4.5
White, non-Hispanic	4.5	0.2	14.2	9.7	0.0	2.1	5.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN							
Non-Hispanic	4.2	0.4	12.0	9.3	0.0	2.7	4.6
Hispanic	2.7	0.3	7.6	12.4	0.0	3.7	5.9
AGE OF PARENT							
15-24 years	3.6	0.4	10.2	9.6	0.0	2.3	4.2
25-34 years	4.4	0.0	15.1	9.7	0.0	3.6	6.1
35+ years	5.8	0.8	13.7	11.0	0.0	5.4	6.9
EDUCATION LEVEL OF PARENT							
Less than high school	2.3	0.7	5.0	9.2	0.0	3.0	4.4
High school diploma	2.9	0.4	8.2	7.5	0.0	3.4	3.5
College 1-3 years	3.4	0.7	11.8	11.8	0.0	3.0	6.4
College 4+ years	6.4	0.0	16.7	9.9	0.0	2.0	4.5

NOTE: The primary child care arrangement is defined as the arrangement used the most hours per week while the mother was at work. Because of tied arrangements in greatest number of hours per week, numbers and percentages may exceed the total number of children.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 1996 Panel, Wave 10.

PPL Table 2B: Primary Child Care Arrangements of Preschoolers of Employed Mothers: Spring 1999 Percentages

All	Nursery,		Family Day	Other			No Regular
	Preschool	Headstart	Care	Nonrelative	Self Care	School	Arrangement
EMPLOYMENT STATUS							
Employed	4.0	0.4	11.4	9.7	0.0	2.8	4.8
WORK STATUS							
Full-time	4.4	0.2	13.6	10.2	0.0	2.6	3.3
Part-time	3.1	0.7	7.1	8.8	0.0	3.1	7.8
SHIFT							
Day shift	4.8	0.6	14.0	9.9	0.0	2.8	3.3
Nonday shift	2.5	0.1	6.7	9.4	0.0	2.7	7.6
FAMILY INCOME							
Less than \$1,500	1.7	0.7	8.1	10.7	0.0	4.2	3.8
\$1,500 - \$2,999	2.0	0.6	8.9	8.2	0.0	2.4	4.2
\$3,000 - \$4,499	5.5	0.3	10.9	10.8	0.0	2.7	6.0
\$4,500 and over	4.9	0.1	14.3	9.8	0.0	2.7	4.9
Missing	9.8	6.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FAMILY POVERTY LEVEL							
Below poverty line	1.5	0.5	7.3	12.0	0.0	2.8	4.9
On or above poverty line	4.3	0.3	12.1	9.5	0.0	2.8	4.8
Less than 100% poverty	1.5	0.5	7.3	12.0	0.0	2.8	4.9
100 to 200% poverty	2.5	0.8	7.6	7.8	0.0	3.6	5.2
200% and above poverty	4.8	0.2	13.5	10.0	0.0	2.6	4.7
Missing	9.8	6.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RECEIVED TANF							
No	4.0	0.3	11.4	9.8	0.0	2.8	4.9
Yes	2.7	5.8	9.5	8.5	0.0	3.3	0.0

NOTE: The primary child care arrangement is defined as the arrangement used the most hours per week while the mother was at work. Because of tied arrangements in greatest number of hours per week, numbers and percentages may exceed the total number of children. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 1996 Panel, Wave 10.

PPL Table 2B: Primary Child Care Arrangements of Preschoolers of Employed Mothers: Spring 1999 Percentages

All	Nursery,		Family Day	Other			No Regular
	Preschool	Headstart	Care	Nonrelative	Self Care	School	Arrangement
REGION							
Northeast	3.8	0.5	9.1	10.3	0.0	4.2	5.7
Midwest	3.6	0.3	16.6	9.6	0.0	2.2	5.3
South	4.6	0.5	11.3	8.3	0.0	2.5	3.4
West	3.5	0.1	8.0	11.6	0.0	2.7	5.8
AGE OF CHILD							
Less than 1 year	0.9	0.0	10.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	5.8
1-2 years	2.0	0.0	12.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	4.4
3-4 years	6.9	0.9	10.8	8.1	0.0	6.5	4.9
SEX OF CHILD							
Male	4.0	0.4	11.3	9.4	0.0	2.7	5.6
Female	4.0	0.4	11.5	10.1	0.0	2.9	4.0

NOTE: The primary child care arrangement is defined as the arrangement used the most hours per week while the mother was at work. Because of tied arrangements in greatest number of hours per week, numbers and percentages may exceed the total number of children.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 1996 Panel, Wave 10. Internet release date: January 24, 2003